

Fact Sheet: The Impact of Legislation Protecting Dreamers, the TPS-eligible, and DED Recipients in New York City

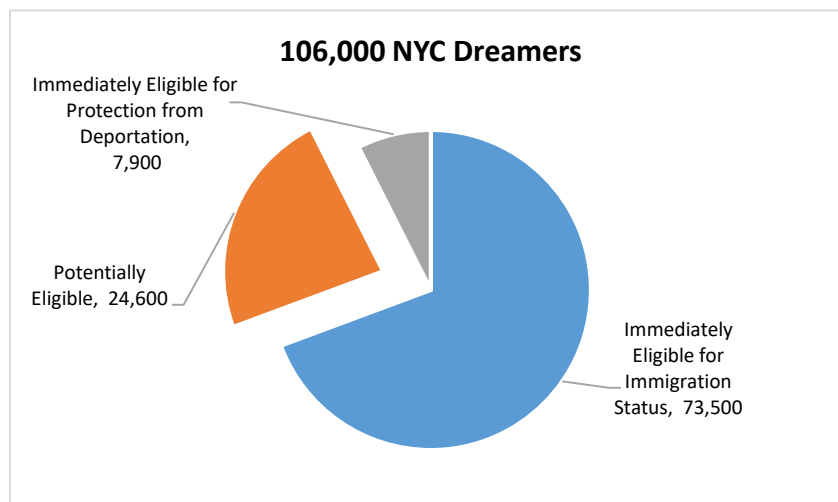
May 2019

On March 12, 2019, Representatives Lucille Roybal-Allard (D-CA), Nydia Velázquez (D-NY), and Yvette Clarke (D-NY) introduced the American Dream and Promise Act of 2019, H.R. 6.¹ This bill combines longstanding efforts to grant access to permanent immigration status and a path to citizenship for undocumented youth, people who have or are eligible for Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA), people who had or were eligible for Temporary Protected Status (TPS) or people with Deferred Enforced Departure (DED).

This Fact Sheet presents MOIA's estimates of the potential impact of this bill as well as legislation that would protect Dreamers, TPS-eligible and DED-eligible New Yorkers generally on New York City, including a demographic snapshot of the immigrants who would benefit. Overall, MOIA estimates that about 116,500 New York City residents stand to benefit from Dream Act protections, TPS/DED protections, or both.²

Protections for Dreamers (as introduced in H.R. 6) would benefit 106,000 New York City Dreamers and their families

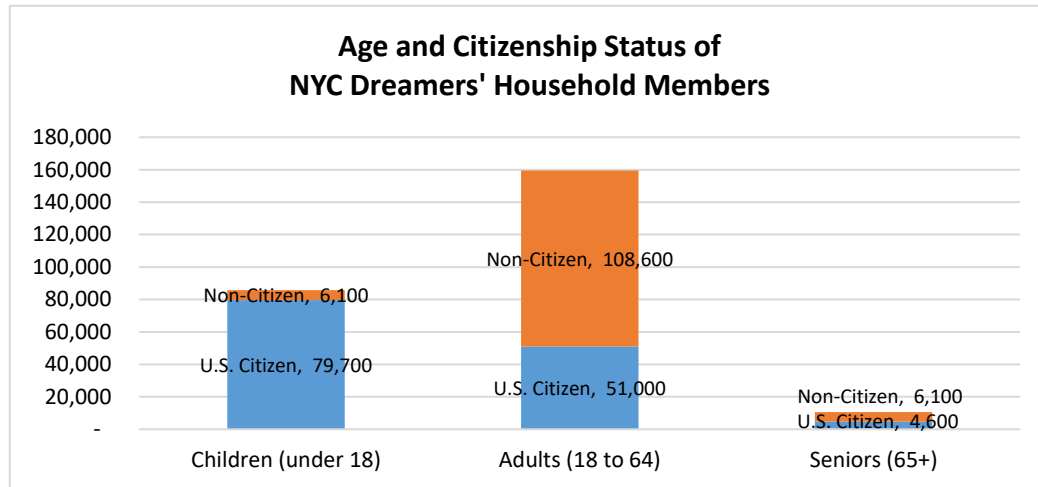
- Nearly 106,000 New York City residents stand to benefit from the proposed American Dream Act, which would grant Conditional Permanent Resident ("CPR") status to immigrants who arrived in the U.S. as children more than four years ago and are either currently enrolled in high school or have graduated from high school or greater, and would grant protection from deportation for children under 18 years of age.
- As the chart below shows, these 106,000 residents include 73,500 who would be immediately eligible for a pathway to citizenship, and 24,600 who would be eligible upon meeting the legislation's education requirement. This also includes an additional 7,900 young children aged 17 and under who would not be old enough to apply for CPR status under the Act right away or may not yet meet the educational requirement, but would be automatically entitled to protection from deportation.



- The American Dream Act would benefit an additional 256,200 New Yorkers who live in households with these Dreamers, including children, parents, siblings, and other family members and non-family household members. Most of these household members (135,300 or 53%) are U.S. citizens. About 85,900 are children, approximately 93% of whom are U.S. citizens. Overall, passage of the American Dream Act would help nearly 362,200 New Yorkers.

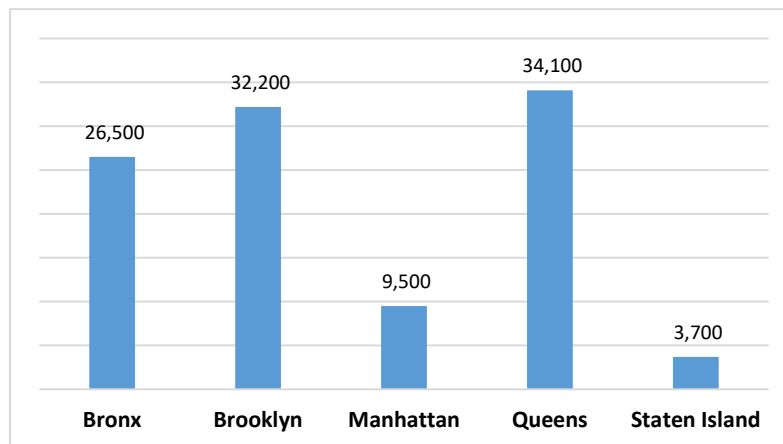
¹ H.R. 6, 116th Cong. (2019)

² All data are estimates from New York City-analyzed 2017 1-year American Community Survey Public Use Microdata, unless otherwise noted. The 2017 dataset is the most recent data available as of the publication of this fact sheet. Due to rounding, numbers presented throughout may not add up precisely.



Demographic Profile of NYC Dreamers

- **Age at entry:** average of 11 years old.
- **Current age:** average of 27 years old.
- **Years in the U.S.:** average of 16 years. Notably, the “potentially eligible” population of Dreamers who do not yet meet the education requirements of the bill has lived in U.S. for a very long time: 40% have lived in the U.S. for 20 years or more.
- **Borough of residence:**



- **College education:** Nearly one-third of DREAMers age 25 and older have either graduated, are attending, or have attended some college.

Dreamers contribute billions to our city's economy

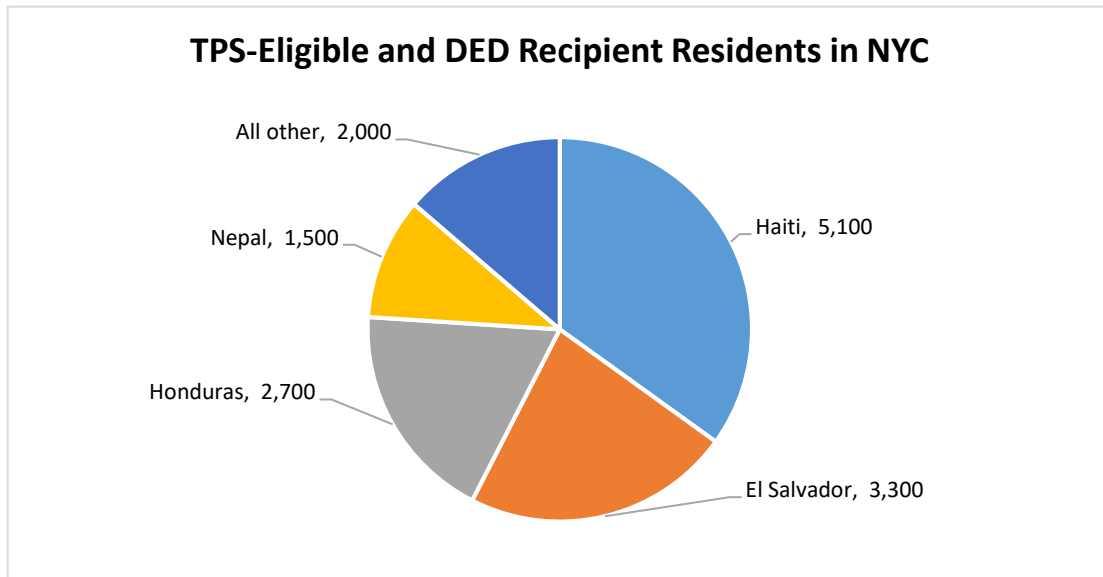
- **City GDP:** In 2017, Dreamers contributed \$5.1 billion in city Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for New York City.³
- **Earnings:** Dreamers have average earnings of \$32,700. Every year, Dreamers account for over \$2.2 billion in total earnings.
- **Labor force participation:** Dreamers in New York City have a high labor force participation rate⁴ of 72%, compared to 65% for the general population. This rate is even higher among the potentially eligible population, at nearly 77%.
- **Industries:** DREAMers are deeply integrated in New York City's economy and are employed in a wide range of industries. 20% work in restaurants and other food services, and 16% work in construction industries. DREAMers are particularly vital to the construction, restaurant, and specialty food store industries; they account for about 5% to 8% of the workforce in these industries citywide.

³ NYC OMB estimate based on New York City budget April 2019 Executive Budget Forecast. City GDP is a measure of the value of the goods and services produced by the New York City economy in a given time period.

⁴ The U.S. Census Bureau officially defines the labor force participation rate as “the proportion of the total 16 years old and over population that is in the labor force.” See <https://www.census.gov/topics/employment/labor-force/about/glossary.html>.

Protection for TPS-eligible and DED-recipients (as introduced in H.R. 6) would benefit 15,000 New Yorkers, many of whom are recipients of TPS

- Under Title II of H.R.6, all TPS and DED recipients as well as TPS-eligible immigrants would be able to apply for Legal Permanent Resident (LPR) status.
- The majority of American Promise Act-eligible residents are from Haiti (about 5,100), El Salvador (about 3,300), Honduras (about 2,700), and Nepal (about 1,500).



- American Promise Act-eligible residents are deeply integrated into the economic and social life of New York City. They have lived in the U.S. for an average of 18 years.
- These 15,000 American Promise Act-eligible residents live in households with an additional 30,300 New Yorkers. This includes about 9,400 children – over 90% of whom are U.S. citizen children.

New Yorkers who may benefit from the American Promise Act contribute to the City's economic vitality

- **Earnings:** American Promise Act-eligible residents have average earnings of \$31,700. Every year, they account for approximately \$453M in total earnings.
- **City GDP:** In 2017, American Promise Act-eligible residents generated an estimated \$1 billion in city Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for New York City.⁵
- **Labor force participation:** American Promise Act-eligible residents in New York City have a higher labor force participation rate⁶ at approximately 79%, compared with 65% for the general population.
- **Occupations:** About 14% of American Promise Act-eligible residents in the labor force are employed as home health aides or other nursing aide occupations and 12% work as construction laborers and other construction jobs. Notably, about 42% of Haitian American Promise Act-eligible residents in the labor force are in the medical and health service industries.

⁵ GCP from NYC OMB calculations based on April 2019 Executive Budget Forecast. GCP is a measure of the value of the goods and services produced by the New York City economy in a given time period.

⁶ The U.S. Census Bureau officially defines the labor force participation rate as "the proportion of the total 16 years old and over population that is in the labor force." See <https://www.census.gov/topics/employment/labor-force/about/glossary.html>.